

To Drive Up Petroleum Prices

Shah Says Oil Firms Helped to Oust Him

By Norman Kempster
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (LAT) — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, charged in an interview broadcast yesterday that international oil companies had sacrificed his regime to reduce Iran's oil production and thus drive up prices.

He said that he had been told of the scheme by two sources connected with U.S. oil companies. He was interviewed by British journalist

David Frost at his exile home on Contadora Island in Panama, and portions of the interview were broadcast to the United States.

For most of the hourlong broadcast, the shah attempted to justify his regime and to discredit the government headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, which replaced him in a revolution last year. But he admitted that his government's secret police had tortured prisoners and had conducted executions al-

though he insisted that there had been far fewer victims than his critics have charged.

The shah said that two years before he was overthrown he had "heard from two different sources connected with oil companies that the regime in Iran would change. We believe that there was a plan that there must be less oil offered to the world markets in order to make the price of oil go up." He added: "One country should be chosen for

the sacrifice . . . It seems that the chosen country to drop its production of oil would be mine."

He refused to identify the sources or the companies with which they were connected. He offered no additional evidence to support his theory but he said that Iran's oil production had been cut by more than half.

He was scornful of suggestions that the United Nations investigate the activities of his government. He said that the United Nations had been incapable of dealing with the Soviet invasion of Hungary or other acts of aggression and was capable only of taking on a "defenseless person like me."

Asked if he would return to Iran to face the revolutionary courts of the present government, he said, "Who are they to try me? They should be tried first . . . people who are rejecting the UN resolutions . . . who have no respect for international law."

Khomeini Charges

The shah refused to reveal his financial wealth although he insisted that it was "truly much less than many . . . many American millionaires."

When Mr. Frost read a list of charges leveled by the Khomeini government concerning murder and torture under his regime, the shah called them preposterous. Asked if, as the Khomeini government charges, his regime had killed 100,000 Iranians, the shah said, "They don't know how to count." Asked if the number was 1,000 or 1,500, the shah said, "Not even that. It's certainly below 1,000."

He conceded that agents of Savak, his secret police, had tortured prisoners. But he said that he had ordered the practice stopped when he learned of it in 1976. The shah said that he had not been told of the torture because, when the head of Savak gave him periodic reports, these concerned "important things, not just petty details like that."

French Senate Backs Budget

PARIS, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — France's 1980 budget, after controversy and delay, cleared its last obstacle last night when the Senate voted its approval.

The government was forced to put all or part of the \$130 billion budget before the National Assembly four times. But, as expected, it passed smoothly through the Senate, by a 154-to-100 vote.

Problems stemmed from the government's Gaullist coalition partners, who demanded a \$500-million cut in public spending. The budget allows for a deficit of \$7.3 billion.



FANCY DRESS COOKOUT — New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, left, arrives in a lace shirt for an official dinner and barbecue Friday in Henderson with Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who is in New Zealand for a state visit.

News Analysis

Ohira Walks a Tightrope On Russia, Iran Sanctions

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (NYT) — The cartoon in the Asahi newspaper dressed in the Stars and Stripes asks a group of children, "Do you approve of [economic] sanctions against the Soviet Union?"

Hands are raised, and a single child with the face of Premier Masayoshi Ohira lowers his head timidly, raises a hesitant hand as he sees all others waving their fists — and then breaks out in a sweat when the teacher turns to him and says: "What kind of sanctions do you favor?"

Mr. Ohira arrives back in Japan this weekend from a tour of Oceania, after the return to Washington from Tokyo of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who came to sound out Japanese attitudes on sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran.

The premier faces a complex situation. Japan, the United States' major ally in Asia and a key trade partner, seeks to work out limited, even minor sanctions acceptable to the United States but which still permit Japan to maintain economic relations with Iran and the Soviet Union.

Drafting Proposals

Mr. Ohira, a cautious man, has left the spade-work of drafting proposals on sanctions to officials in the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. In the end he must approve, or reject, these proposals.

The dangers to Japan are obvious. On the one hand it must find words that are acceptable to an angry American ally seeking to free the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and to deter the Russians from further aggression that could take them to the Gulf in a worst-case scenario.

But Japan also wishes to avoid upsetting the Iranians to the point where they cut off oil supplies and to avoid irritating the Russians, who hold economic and military cards in the Far East.

For many years Japan pursued an economic diplomacy of "equidistance" between China and the Soviet Union and also managed to obtain vast supplies of oil from the Middle East, its main supplier, without becoming embroiled in Arab or Iranian political disputes.

Policy Challenge

The challenge to Japanese policymakers is to strike a balance between new American demands or suggestions made by Mr. Habib on a two-day visit here this week and the requirements of the Russians and Iranians. Some of the key elements involved are:

- New loans to the Soviet Union, mainly in Siberia, where Japan assists the Russians in half a dozen major natural resources projects.
- Exports, apart from food and medicine, to Iran. A UN Security Council resolution vetoed early in the week by the Soviet Union called for an end to all such exports.
- A giant petrochemical project at Bandar Khomeini on the northern shore of the Gulf in Iran, in which Japan and Iran jointly invested.

The Asahi newspaper reported that Mr. Habib asked Japan "to stop extending credits from the Export-Import Bank of Japan in its

undertake a new investigation of the imports and their effects on domestic ammonia producers. Occidental Petroleum handles the bulk of such shipments to the United States."

In an interview with The Washington Post, Treasury Secretary William Miller strongly defended the use of economic sanctions by the United States. He said that "in x years or x amount of time," the Russians may be able to overcome a U.S. embargo on shipments of grain and modern technology.

"But in the meantime, since their people are in many ways long suffering and long hoping for improvement in the standard of their living, I think this brings home some pressure on their leadership," Mr. Miller said.

Meanwhile, Carter administration officials were to meet today with the two top U.S. Olympic executives to discuss a possible U.S. boycott of the Summer Games in Moscow — which the sporting officials oppose.

Carter Decision

Mr. Carter will decide in the next several days whether the United States should boycott the Olympics, spokesman Jody Powell said today.

Mr. Powell also said that President Carter will speak on the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan and on the hostage situation in Iran in his State of the Union message next Wednesday.

Ending Crisis for Begin

Elon Moreh Settlers Agree To Move to New Outpost

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (WP) — A major crisis confronting the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin was defused yesterday when residents of the illegal Jewish civilian settlement at Elon Moreh, in the occupied West Bank, decided to abandon their outpost rather than force a confrontation with the Israeli Army.

With work nearly complete on an alternative site nearby at Jebel Kabir, near Nablus, the Elon Moreh settlers voted to move from privately owned Arab property that was confiscated by the government last June. On Oct. 22, Israel's High Court of Justice said the seizure of the Arab land violated international law, including the Geneva and Hague conventions governing the conduct of occupying armies.

The ultra-nationalist settlement movement Gush Emmunim (Faith Bloc) had vowed to resist government attempts to move them to the new site, which was prepared at a cost of about \$1 million.

Mikhail Shavit, an Elon Moreh leader, said yesterday, "a lot of pain and sorrow was involved in our decision to move to Jebel Kabir. But we realize that the time has come to have a Jewish city near Nablus." Nablus is the largest — and most militantly nationalist — Arab city in the West Bank.

The government already has erected 14 portable homes at Jebel Kabir and plans to build a total of 40 homes.

Autonomy Talks

In another development, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of Israel's negotiating committee on autonomy for Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, yesterday charged that Egypt had seriously undermined the peace process by rejecting Israel's first bargaining position. The Israeli plan would give Palestinians control of only about a dozen basic municipal services, while keeping in Israeli hands all police, judicial and security powers.

Izzat Abidin-Latif, head of the Egyptian delegation, said the Israeli proposals "are not in line with the Camp David agreements calling for full autonomy involving all powers in the legislative and executive

fields." Egypt has proposed setting up a legislative body for Palestinian Arabs in the occupied areas.

Mr. Burg said yesterday, "The rejection by Egypt brings us back at least six months — perhaps more."

However, Mr. Burg noted that Israeli and Egyptian negotiators, joined by special U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz, will resume negotiations in Tel Aviv at the end of the month and that there is still room for progress.

British Steel Seeks to Halve Welsh Worker

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP) — The government-owned British Steel Corp. today said it was to cut its work force in its two South Wales plants by 11,337 — a 30 percent reduction. BSC's work force is on a wage-demand strike.

At its Port Talbot plant, the cut in pay wants to cut the force from 6,863, from 12,584 to 5,701, by for January. It wants to drop 4,000 jobs, which would lower employment from 9,353 to 4,899.

The firm said that "compensation with closure of a whole or part of works, this operation would reduce the steel supply routes, customer choice and technology," and would involve the least severe manpower reductions.

Peter Allen, BSC's Welsh division director, said in Cardiff he thought the unions will agree to the plan. The firm last month announced a plan to cut Welsh steel output by about 50 percent.

Discussion on Strike

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — Industry Secretary Keith Joseph and Employment Secretary James Prior tomorrow will meet with leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blast-Furnacemen for discussions on the steel strike, the third week; government officials said today.

Pakistan Reported to Move Troops to Afghan Frontier

(Continued from Page 1)

ed States maintains an embassy in Kabul but the statement said that "the question of our future relationship with the regime remains under review."

In a dispatch from Kabul, the Spanish news agency EFE said that Soviet helicopters were "controlling" guerrilla movements in the interior of Afghanistan and near the border with Pakistan. It also said that the rebels, frightened by the Soviet armor being used against them and lacking automatic weapons themselves, had fallen back to mountain villages.

The reports of fighting and troop movements in Afghanistan could not be confirmed independently, U.S. reporters were ordered yesterday to leave the country but were detained in Kabul today. Officials at New Delhi's airport said that the airport in Kabul was closed because of snow.

The Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan today invited newsmen from other countries to visit the nation and report what it called the correct and true picture that U.S. journalists had failed to present.

Meanwhile, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, for talks that he indicated would be dominated by the development of Afghanistan. Upon his arrival, he said: "The recent developments in Afghanistan have added new significance to my visit."

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently completed a visit to China that centered on the situation in Afghanistan, and both China and the United States have expressed interest in getting additional arms to Pakistan.

In New Delhi, the Indian government said that it objected strongly to Gen. Zia's proposal that Pakistan and the United States sign a defense treaty. An Indian government spokesman said that such a treaty might touch off an arms race in the region. He also said that experience showed that Pakistan always used arms supplied by Western countries against India.

In an interview published in Tokyo today, two Soviet news commentators said that at least one member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council had objected to the request for Soviet troops to intervene in Afghanistan. Karen Geovorkyan and V. Svetozorov told the Japanese Kyodo news agency in Moscow that one or more members expressed opposition to the move at a meeting of the council.

The Soviet Union has maintained that its forces went into Afghanistan in response to a request from the council. The head of the council, Hafizullah Amin, was overthrown on Dec. 27 and replaced by Babrak Karmal. Amin was killed the same day.

The Soviet commentators said that the decision to send in troops had been expected to meet international opposition. The UN General Assembly has called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces in Afghanistan.

East Germany

Jails 2 as Spies

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — An East Berlin military court has sentenced a West German to 12 years of prison and his wife to 7 years on charges of spying for Bonn's intelligence service.

The East German news agency, ADN, identified the two as Heinz and Gisela Schlabe and said that they were convicted Wednesday of spying on military installations and border security arrangements. They were also accused of delivering the names of East German soldiers who were potential agents for the West.

ADN said that they both carried out espionage activities during several private visits to East Germany and alleged that Mr. Schlabe had worked as a secret agent since 1968.

Carter Calls on Dockers To Load Grain for Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

undertake a new investigation of the imports and their effects on domestic ammonia producers. Occidental Petroleum handles the bulk of such shipments to the United States."

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Tito to Settle Disputes

Complex Transition Setup
Belgrade May Be Shaky

By John Darnton

ADE, Jan. 18 (NYT) — A hazy, rainy day in Belgrade, where the sun is in place for a transition of power when Tito dies, but there is no that it will work in the of his towering presence to levers and grease the

the last decade and a half. Tito, who is 87 years old, refused to designate a successor, but he has frequently shuffled the top levels of government in the League of Communists and no single figure can be a powerful contender.

Tito's condition was un- known yesterday when his leg was reported to be in poor health.

Yugoslav leader instituted a complex system of co- leadership in both govern- ment and party to run the country during the transition period. The machinery is in- place to prevent anyone from a dictatorial level and to give the six republics and two provinces, disparate entities, an equal

One more sign of Marshal Tito's pervasive control of the party apparatus is that since the rotation system was initiated in November, 1978, to relieve him of some of the day-to-day chores of party business, he has selected the candidates.

Another official mentioned as a possible successor is Branko Mikulic, a Croat who represents the Bosnia-Herzegovina Party. He preceded Mr. Doronjicki as president of the Presidium and has often filled in for Marshal Tito.

The collective leadership concept has evolved since 1966, when Marshal Tito's vice president and heir apparent, Alexander Rankovic, a conservative among Communists, was ousted.

After the death last February of Edvard Kardelj, the World War II partisan leader who was the main party theoretician and the most likely man to replace Marshal Tito, it became clear that the collective leadership would be used as a transition mechanism.

With the president alive, personal rivalries have often been submerged and the collective leadership has functioned smoothly. But the arrangement has not been fully tested because he has intervened to smooth over disputes and has made the major decisions.

Presiding over the Presidium session that named Mr. Doronjicki to his one-year term, Marshal Tito strongly defended the system. He said that it was not individuals who ensured continuity but "the policy line determined by the party and its leadership and the appropriate behavior of its cadres." Striking a similar theme in a birthday speech in 1975, he said: "All the speculation that may be heard abroad on what will happen after Marshal Tito is completely groundless. Marshal Tito has not created all this alone. We have all worked together."

Gunboat Incident Off Durban

Africa Denies Harassing U.S. Ships

NNESBURG, Jan. 18 (AP) — South African Navy today denied allegations that it had harassed U.S. Navy battle group off their tip of Africa earlier this month.

South African Navy has no n of harassing ships of any kind, a South African Navy spokesman said. "The navy, however, is right to operate in its own area of interest."

The South African Navy said that the U.S. battle group, including the nuclear- powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, intercepted Tuesday by its and later by two South African missile-carrying patrol boats, military officials said earlier.

The U.S. officials said that they were at a loss to explain the incident, because, they said, the three- ship battle group was clearly in international waters. The 94,000-ton Nimitz was being escorted by the California and the Texas.

According to reports reaching the military command in Washington, the California was forced to take evasive action to avoid possible collision with the two South African strike craft maneuvered close to it.

The California finally increased its speed to 30 knots to get away from the gunboats, the reports said.

The incident took place as the battle group passed near Durban, a South African port and pleasure resort on the Indian Ocean, en route to relieve another U.S. battle group led by the carrier Kitty Hawk in the Arabian Sea.

The U.S. Navy has built up its presence in the Indian Ocean following the seizure of American hostages by militants occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

One possible reason for the interception, according to the sources in Washington, was that the South Africans might have been trying to indicate irritation at unconfirmed reports from U.S. government sources in Washington late last year suggesting that South Africa had secretly exploded a nuclear device.

Defense Satellite
Launched by U.S.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP) — The third in a series of large communications satellites for the quick relay of military tactical information and commands was launched last night from Cape Canaveral.

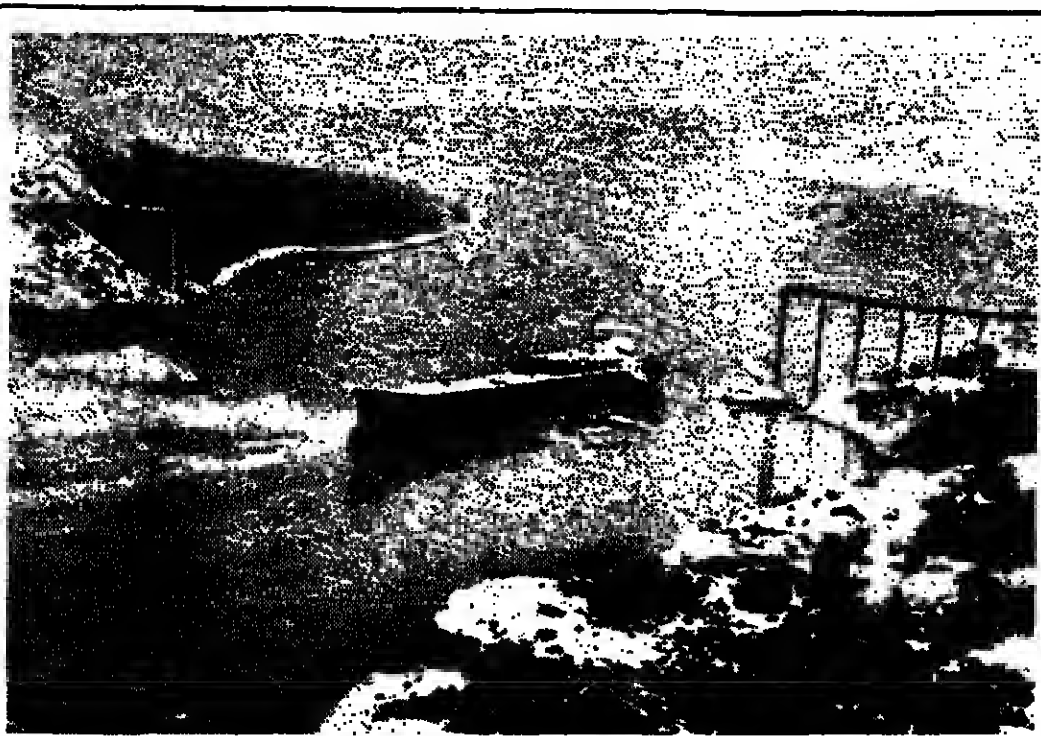
The 4,100-pound Fleet Satellite Communications satellite rode into space aboard an Atlas Centaur rocket at 8:26 p.m. The satellite separated from the rocket 29 minutes later and continued on into a temporary orbit, according to a spokesman for Kennedy Center.

The satellite system is shared by the Navy and the Department of Defense and also can be used by the president for the quick transmission of military commands or secret information. Officials say that the satellite, which uses ultrahigh frequency ranges, are quicker and more reliable for communication than any others that have been developed.

General in Japan on Spy Charges

O, Jan. 18 (UPI) — An arrested former major today on charges of passing military information to the U.S. and Japan.

Officials said that Yukihisa Sato, 58, was arrested with two officers of the armed forces' national broadcaster reported that security forces had arrested Sato on charges of passing military information to the U.S. and Japan.



Bridge downed: Little remains of the bridge linking island of Tjorn with the Swedish mainland after it was struck by the freighter, Star Clipper, which lies immobilized in strait.

13 Missing After Ship Hits, Collapses Swedish Bridge

STENUNGSUND, Sweden, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — Thirteen persons were missing after a 16,532-ton freighter destroyed one of Sweden's longest bridges today, police said.

The Liberian-registered Star Clipper collided shortly after midnight in thick fog with one end of the arch supporting the 280-meter-long (900-foot) Almqvist Bridge north of Gothenburg on Sweden's west coast.

The ship's pilot said he saw three trucks and a car fall from

the 41-meter high (130-foot) span. But there were reports that more vehicles fell into the water.

Police said the 13 reported missing by family and friends were in seven different vehicles, but it was not certain that all were involved in the accident.

Nightfall divers had found no vehicles or bodies. A Coast Guard officer said ice, strong currents and darkness were making their work difficult.

None of the ship's crew was injured. They were removed from

the ship by helicopter as part of the steel and concrete bridge kept the vessel afloat. The bridge connects the mainland and the island of Tjorn. A road official said it would take two years to replace it.

Truck driver Jan Rosenberg said he was driving slowly onto the bridge because of the fog and ice "when the bridge started to sway. Suddenly I saw the road drop away in front of me. I didn't believe it." He stopped 10 meters (30 feet) short of the edge.

Despite Government Shake-Up

U.S. Aides See No Shift in Cuba Policies

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT) — In the opinion of Carter administration specialists, the shake-up in President Fidel Castro's government reflects Cuba's severe economic difficulties but forebodes no basic shift in economic or political policy.

The officials said that they doubted that the reorganization, announced last week, was related to reports in Havana of the appearance of anti-government posters and leaflets or to the anti-Castro broadcasts of a clandestine radio that calls itself Radio Libertad.

"No foreign diplomat that we know of has seen the posters or leaflets," an official said. "But to some extent the existence of the rumors about them and the fact that Cubans are willing to talk about them to outsiders indicate much

unhappiness and some unrest in the society."

The officials believe that it was in reaction to signs of unrest and possibly opposition that Mr. Castro last month brought back a well-known hard-liner, Ramiro Valdes, as minister of the interior in charge of the police.

Mr. Valdes fought alongside Mr. Castro in the guerrilla war to overthrow the former government. He organized the intelligence and security services after Mr. Castro came to power in 1959. On his return to the Interior Ministry, he instituted extensive identity checks and some detentions, presumably to halt anti-government propaganda.

Radio Libertad says that it broadcasts from the mountains of eastern Cuba, from which the Castro movement conducted its forays in the 1950s, but some diplomats in Havana are convinced that it is operating from outside Cuba. U.S. officials are emphatic in saying that it has no connection with the CIA.

The officials believe that the primary reason for the government shake-up was the state of the economy and not concern about anti-Castro propaganda. They say that the changes practically were forecast in a speech on Nov. 30 by Mr. Castro's brother, Raul, and a talk by President Castro to the National Assembly on Dec. 27.

The Castro brothers spoke of Cuba's difficulties from inflation, the U.S. trade embargo, the low price of sugar and the sugarcane rot, and blue mold that had damaged two tobacco crops. But both also lashed out at the indifference or corruption of workers and supervisors, shoddy workmanship and falsified production records.

"The truth of the matter is that there are numerous cases of a lack of discipline, unjustified absenteeism, a procrastinated slow pace at work," said Raul Castro. "Cronyism, the buddy-buddy system and leaks of funds are sometimes rampant."

Apparent Reform

U.S. officials say that they believe that the government overhaul, in which 11 ministries or state committees were abolished or merged with others and at least nine high-ranking officials were dismissed, was designed to give Cubans the impression that a sweeping reform had been carried out. They are skeptical about the result, however.

There have been a lot of changes but to a very large extent it seems cosmetic," an official said. In some cases, veterans of the Castro movement who already had supervisory responsibilities for particular ministries were put in direct charge.

2 Solar Power Plants
Being Built in Spain

ALMERIA, Spain, Jan. 18 (AP) — Construction of two solar plants of 500 kilowatts each started yesterday at Taberna in southern Spain, in collaboration with the International Energy Agency.

Another solar plant of 1,000 megawatts is planned in the same area later. The three plants will cost 4 billion pesetas (\$60.6 million).

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Carter Approves Private-Firm Proposal
To Build Oil Pipeline to Upper Midwest

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday gave federal approval to a private proposal to construct the Northern Tier Pipeline, a 1,500-mile project that would carry Alaska and California crude oil from Puget Sound to the upper Midwest West.

The \$1.6-billion project would, perhaps in as little as two years, be able to carry more than 900,000 barrels of oil a day from Port Angeles, Wash., to Clearbrook, Minn.

Pipeline spurs would feed refineries near the right of way throughout the petroleum-short region. In all, 14 states would be traversed by either the main pipeline or offshoots, which could serve as many as 66 refineries.

Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus pointed out that the project — a joint effort by companies including Westinghouse Electric, U.S. Steel and Burlington Northern — is not federal, and that private financing still would be needed to get it started. But, he said, "our announcement is being greeted by broad acceptance all across the northern tier."

Challenges

Environmental challenges in Washington state have delayed settlement of the project's details, which are being considered by agencies of that state. In return for its endorsement, the White House got Northern Tier to agree to alter the siting of its Puget Sound terminus and the positioning of 30 miles of pipe under the sound. Conservationists have expressed concern about potential oil-spill damage to the sound's waters and wildlife.

The main pipeline, to vary from 40 to 42 inches in diameter, would pass through Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. According to White House aides it would be able to transport an anticipated increase in the flow of crude oil from domestic and Indonesian sources.

Presently, about 400,000 of the 1.2 million barrels of oil a day coming from Alaska cannot be refined on the West Coast because of a lack of facilities. Surplus supplies are being shipped through the Panama Canal to refineries in the Gulf States and along the East Coast. Backers say the new pipeline would reduce transport costs.

Increased oil production is forecast for California, for the Beaufort Sea fields off the north coast of Alaska and for fields in Montana, North Dakota and Utah, all of which might take advantage of the pipeline.

Yesterday's announcement meets the provisions of 1978's Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act, which required a presidential decision by Jan. 28 on which East-West pipeline proposal rated priority treatment from federal regulatory agencies.

The alternative project is the Trans Mountain Oil Pipeline, also a private proposal, which would extend from Low Point, Wash., to Edmonton, Alberta. If the Northern Tier project is not approved by Washington state, or if financing is lacking, White House aides said presidential support would switch.

Italy 'Day of Life' Feb. 3

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP) — Italy's Roman Catholic bishops have designated Feb. 3 as a Day of Life to protest the country's abortion law, one of the most liberal in Western Europe, church officials announced yesterday. The law allows any woman over 18 to seek an abortion on demand in the first three months of pregnancy.

to the second project — although for national security reasons, Mr. Carter is known to prefer an all-U.S. pipeline.

The officials stress that Mr. Carter's endorsement was in no way meant to override state law or to pressure state agencies.

Billionth Barrel

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 18 (UPI) — The billionth barrel of crude oil is flowing through the Alaska pipeline, say operators of the Prudhoe Bay field. Reaching that mark means that more than 10 percent of the estimated 9.6 billion barrels of proven reserves have been

pumped from the largest single oil and gas field ever discovered in North America.

In 1979, Prudhoe Bay crude accounted for about 18 percent of all domestically produced U.S. oil and 11 percent of the nation's oil requirement. The pipeline delivers oil to tank farms at Valdez at a rate of about 1.5 million barrels a day.

EEC Chief to Go to U.S.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — European Economic Community Commission President Roy Jenkins will hold talks with President Carter in Washington next week and visit Yugoslavia in mid-February, it was announced today.

Panel Urged to Simplify
Windfall Oil Tax in U.S.

By Jim Luther

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP) — Two congressmen proposed to Senate and House conferees yesterday that they should consider junking several months of work and start the oil industry, the so-called windfall tax.

The aim of and the expected revenue from the revised proposal would be the same: to take from the industry \$227.3 billion of the additional \$1 trillion that consumers are expected to pay in higher fuel costs during the decade as a result of President Carter's decision to phase out controls on the price of U.S. crude.

But instead of a separate tax rate for one or more types of oil, as the Senate bill provides, the new proposal would have only one — perhaps two — tax rates.

The plan is being developed by Reps. James Jones, D-Okla., and Henson Moore, R-La., who are awaiting computer estimates on how it would work. The broad outline of the proposal generated enthusiasm yesterday when it was presented in the Senate-House panel that is considering the conflicting details of the windfall tax.

Because the windfall bills passed by both chambers are so complex, Rep. Moore said, the oil industry would have to pay lawyers and accountants a lot of money to figure how much tax is owed. "Those dollars would be better spent on finding oil," he said.

Treasury Unenthusiastic

The Carter administration's initial reaction to the proposal was unenthusiastic. Donald Lubick, assistant treasury secretary, noted that if there were only one rate of tax on oil price increases — whether from new fields or old — the industry would be denied the incentive it says is necessary to discover more oil. But if there is more than one rate, Mr. Lubick added, "we'll be right back where we started."

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House conferees, questioned whether the conference had the authority to consider a shift away from the windfall tax. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., head of the Senate delegates, seemed receptive to the proposal, as did Rep. Sam

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Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Justin Caproni in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SALES/MKTG. SPECIALIST Middle East		General Electric (Silicones division)	EEF, near Beirut, Lebanon	MBA, 4 yrs. selling exp. in Mid. East, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Director General, General Electric Silicones France, BP 677, 92004 Cergy, France.	L.I.T. 18-1-80
TECHNICAL/MKTG. SPECIALIST Europe		General Electric (Silicones division) (for building)	France or Germany or Belgium	Eng./Arch. or Fr./Eng., exp. in technical selling of silicones "silicones".	Director General, General Electric Silicones France, BP 677, 92004 Cergy, France.	L.I.T. 18-1-80
INTERNAL AUDITOR West Africa	\$34,545	ICI mining consortium.	Republic of Guinea	Exp. in audit, exp. in financial accounting, exp. in mining.	Ref. 4/82/INT, Charles Hyle, Lister, Auray, France, 18-1-80.	L.I.T. 18-1-80
EUROPEAN CONTROLLER	Excellent	U.S. based electronics co.	U.S. based electronics co.	MBA, 10 yrs. exp. in financial accounting, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Box 1403, International Herald Tribune, 22211 Housley Court, France.	L.I.T. 18-1-80
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER Vienna, Austria	Approx. \$55,000	United Nations agency.	Vienna	MBA, 10 yrs. exp. in financial accounting, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Director of Personnel (EPA/11/79), UNHCR, P.O. Box 700, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.	The Economist 12-1-80
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	Gov. salary	Maritime/air transportation (International)	Sid Africa	25-40, 10-15 years exp. in administrative management, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Interpretation, Friedrich Str. 15, Frankfurt, Tel. 0611-722541-43.	Frankfurter Allgemeine 12-1-80
OPERATIONS AUDIT Germany	€15,000 + car	World's largest service org.	Germany	Exp. in operations, exp. in financial accounting, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	David Ross, Ref. 1/18/80, EBA, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1H 8AL, Tel. 01-242 7773.	Financial Times 18-1-80
SALES MANAGER Europe	Compensate with position	Subsidiary of leading ICI trading co.	Europe	Exp. in sales, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Managing Director, Paramount Internationale Informationsgesellschaft mbH, Mainstrasse 117a, D-7500 Karlsruhe 21.	L.I.T. 12-1-80
CHEMICALS/SALES Benelux/France	Attractive	Univac (Chemicals)	New London	Exp. in chemistry or sales, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Ref. A/1258, PM Management, 25 Rue de Valenciennes, 1050 Brussels, Tel. 640 8555.	L.I.T. 12-1-80
EUROPEAN EMPLOYEE RELATIONS		Leading developer & manuf.	Geneva	Personnel exp., several yrs. exp. similar industrial exp.	Blackburn, P.O. Box 300, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.	L.I.T. 12-1-80
MONEY MANAGEMENT/FX	€215,000	Major Merchant Bank.	Hong Kong	Exp. in money, exp. in financial accounting, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	S.W. 264, Managing Director, E.L.I. 18 Grosvenor St., London W1.	Financial Times 15-1-80
EUROPEAN DISTRIBUTOR SALES	Solid	CNC Europe (Industrial Rpts. Processing equip.)	Versailles	MBA, 5 yrs. exp. in sales, exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Director Market Dept., CNC Europe, 25 Rue de Valenciennes, 1050 Brussels, France.	L.I.T. 15-1-80
INTERNAL AUDITORS		Philip Morris	Europe	25-30, 10-15 yrs. exp. in industry, commerce or public acctg., exp. in technical sales of silicones.	Personnel Dept. ILM, Philip Morris Europe, 4 Boulevard, CH-1006 Lausanne.	L.I.T. 15-1-80

Message From Despots

It is deplorable that so many governments clamor for "justice" among nations while concealing the evidence from those to whom they appeal. The mass expulsion of U.S. journalists from Iran; and then from Afghanistan, are only the latest and most dramatic in a worldwide trend. The Insights/Sidelights page of this newspaper (Page 6) today carries a long and distressing report on measures taken to muzzle the press during 1979.

Obviously enough, no observer can form a sensible opinion of events in any one country without basic information on what is happening. Not only private citizens but also government policymakers rely heavily upon press accounts. The Western system of news-gathering is flawed, and foreign correspondents are hardly perfect. But it is only the system in place capable of doing the job. Officials in Soviet-dominated governments make no pretense of separating goals of the state from the information process. The pooled effort of nonaligned nations may eventually offer an additional source but, for the moment, this experiment is far from its objective.

The Western system, with all of its faults, works best when left to operate freely. Reliable reporting from the many guards against

the unprofessional reporting of the few. Dispatches which accurately reflect a situation are generally the ones which despots find the most disturbing, hence the most "biased." Governments have found it easier to remove the spotlight on them rather than alter the condition it illuminates.

This message is hardly new. But, as is obvious from the record, a number of authoritarians have not been persuaded. This is no longer an academic question for a handful of crusaders for the vague concept of press freedom. If a government chooses to expel, or imprison or assault correspondents, it is far more than the news organizations which suffer. An unrestricted exchange of information is an absolute requisite for any serious effort at mutual understanding in a complex world. If dictatorial leaders choose to control the press, they must pay the price. Their pronouncements must be suspect. Their motives must be questioned. They must be watched all the more closely. And, above all, their pleas for sympathy for their causes must be ignored. If they seek fair consideration, they should not be allowed to hide the evidence.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The UAW and Japanese Cars

By calling on the Japanese automobile companies to manufacture cars in the United States, the United Auto Workers are taking an enlightened position. The union could have gone the other way. It could have done as the steelworkers do. The steelworkers push over the U.S. steel companies for outsized wage increases, then join hands with those same companies to lobby here in Washington for protection against less expensive Japanese imports. But the present restrictions on steel imports are proving costly to consumers and inflationary to the whole country.

The UAW, in contrast, understands perfectly well that the Japanese manufacturers are the only serious competition these days to General Motors. It is the imports, and particularly the Japanese imports, that are holding down prices for the small cars. To keep Japanese cars out by import quotas would be extremely dangerous. To draw them in more deeply, inducing them to begin production here, would be good for everybody — for U.S. consumers, Japanese companies, the UAW and even General Motors.

Ideally, the future would find U.S. companies making and selling their cars in Japan as well. Or, more precisely, it would find both countries' companies making parts of their cars here and parts there. So far, Japan has not been notably receptive to foreign companies' operating on any large scale there, although some U.S. companies have tentatively entered partnerships with Japanese producers. But because the Japanese manufacturers have been spectacularly successful in the

wide-open U.S. market, it is now up to them to take the next step.

The Honda Motor Co. announced in Tokyo last week — before the UAW meeting opened here in Washington — that it will begin making cars in a new plant to be built near Columbus, Ohio. The bigger companies, Nissan (which makes Datsun cars) and Toyota, are thinking about it. The UAW is calling for legislation. But it would be better for the present to hold off legal requirements to see what can be accomplished without them. Presumably, the Japanese manufacturers all perceive that to manufacture in the United States will greatly diminish the prospect of protectionist reactions against them.

The nature of competition is changing fast in the U.S. automobile market. Until that crucial year 1973, when the price of oil shot upward, the U.S. companies generally chose not to fight very hard for the small car sales. But now they see that their futures depend on their small cars. Competition is fierce, and it will get fiercer over the next year or two as the U.S. companies fill their showrooms with an increasing variety of models designed specifically to meet and exceed the imports' standards of fuel economy. The possibilities for ugly political friction are obvious. One remedy is to give U.S. working people a stake in the Japanese companies' progress here — just as, eventually, Japanese workers may have a stake in U.S. companies' production for Asian markets.

THE WASHINGTON POST

U.S. Energy Uncertainty

The just-released report of the National Academy of Sciences — "Energy Policy in Transition, 1985-2010" — should be read in the light of its peculiar history. The committee that produced it was no group of dispassionate experts, coolly subjecting a narrow technical issue to scholarly analysis. They tackled a problem that is as much social and political as it is technical, and they discovered that their disagreements were as deep and abiding as those that frustrate the making of energy policy in the most political of forums. The report has finally emerged — nearly three years late — but there is general agreement that the committee's differences, despite the years of work and contributions by 350 individuals, remain as deep as they were five years ago.

The study is based on a number of different estimates of plausible energy use in the year 2010. These cover a very wide range of possibilities, from 15 percent less than today's use to more than twice as much. The enormous uncertainty that is embodied in that range points up the study's most important conclusion: managing energy demand rather than supply is the key to energy policy. No other activity affords such sorely needed room for maneuver. Based on its economic models, the study also reached the startling conclusion that, if the transition is managed gradually and sensibly, economic output can be doubled without increased energy use (or, put technically, the U.S. energy-GNP ratio can be halved).

Putting these two together, the report concludes, as so many other studies have, that

energy conservation "should be accorded the highest priority in the U.S. energy policy. The absence of a genuine commitment to energy conservation remains the greatest and most puzzling failure of this Congress and of every Congress since 1973, when the first national energy study, commissioned by President Nixon and chaired by nuclear enthusiast Dixy Lee Ray, reached the identical conclusion.

The study had to ignore the possibilities of unpredictable technological breakthroughs. But it does point out that certain breakthroughs — for example, the development of efficient, inexpensive solar photovoltaic cells or the discovery of convenient and cheap ways to store electricity — could dramatically alter the energy picture.

The controversy that enveloped this study from its inception was no accident of committee selection. The United States is in the midst of a fundamental transition from an era of cheap, fossil-fuel energy to one of expensive energy based on a still uncertain combination of fuels, and passages to an unknowable future are always murky, and therefore controversial, ventures. For several years the national debate has raged over whether or not the transition has to happen. The academy's report makes clear that the shift is now indisputable.

What the report fails to show, because its analysis was completed two years ago, is equally important: that this transition is occurring much faster than even the most farsighted experts predicted.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 19, 1905

NEW YORK — Clarence Taber, a well-known author, is to publish a remarkable novel based on the psychological study of emotions, produced in a manner unique in the world of letters. While writing his book, Mr. Taber employed Miss Alice Moulton, a beautiful actress, as a living model, and in presence of his wife he enacted the scenes like a play, portraying the awakening of love, a passionate proposal of marriage, etc. Miss Moulton permitted herself to be embraced, and was even repulsed and finally hurled to the floor. Mr. Taber, afterwards, minutely dissected the feelings experienced in the various acts, which are realistically portrayed in the story.

Fifty Years Ago

January 19, 1930

PARIS — Where do the real artists live? "Montmartre!" Where do the real artists live? "Montparnasse!" It's an old feud, but the ancient rivals have just found a new way to dispute their claims, with the coise and glamor typical of the jazz age. The question is being settled at a night cafe in Montmartre. While the dancers bump, jostle and sway on the dance floor, two artists — one from Montmartre, one from Montparnasse — ply their brushes at one end of the floor, defying and indifferent to noise, bumps and distraction. Twenty artists from each place are competing, and each evening their work is paraded before the guests by their models.



'Exactly, You Shouldn't Get Mixed Up With Politics.'

A Minority Report

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — For the time being, it appears that the allies are supporting President Carter's sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran, but we shouldn't be misled. What they are saying in public is what they are saying in private are quite different. They are honestly outraged by the seizure of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, and by the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan. Accordingly, they are going along with Carter's countermeasures against the Soviet and Tehran governments in the short run, but in the longer run, they question President Carter's assumptions.

It would probably be wrong to suggest that all the major allies agree on this, but at least some of them are suggesting that Washington's policy on Iran is out of date. They are saying that maybe the major threat to the United States and the free world is not the power of the ayatollah or the Revolutionary Council in Iran to hold the hostages, but the danger that all authority in that country will collapse in the ensuing chaos and encourage the domination of the Russians, now on the Afghanistan eastern border of Iran as well as on the northern Soviet-Iranian border.

Waldheim's Stance

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, recently back from Tehran, has been trying to persuade President Carter that calling for sanctions to punish the ayatollah will not release the hostages, but merely infuriate the militants, separate Iran into a weak confederation of warring tribes, and open the gates to the Soviet Union.

Carter obviously doesn't agree. His mind is on the immediate problem of releasing the hostages, and on the political consequences of succeeding or failing to do so. In the process, he has won the support of the political popularity polls at home, but actually raised the doubts of allies who wish him well but wonder about his judgment.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan raises another question of judgment, and here there is an even more serious if muted division between Washington and the other allied capitals.

The Carter administration, having assumed the best in Moscow's support of detente over the last three years, is now assuming the worst. Carter has interpreted the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a major strategic move toward the domination of the oil fields and sea lanes of the Middle East. And therefore, as a potential threat to

strangle the supplies of fuel to the industrial world, and the most serious crisis of world politics since the last world war.

The allies cannot deny this assumption, but do not really believe it. They have always assumed that Moscow could take over Afghanistan whenever it liked — in fact, they were surprised that the Russians had to send 80,000 troops into Kabul to make the point.

The allies are not assuming that Moscow was merely acting in defense of its own borders, but that it feared the spread of religious Islamism in chaos from Iran into Afghanistan, and was not only determined to stamp it out, but to take up positions on the Afghan-Iranian border to control events if they got out of hand.

There is no way to prove or to disprove what is in the Soviet mind. Carter is assuming their worst intentions, and politically he is being supported in this assumption. But the allies here at the United Nations, and even Secretary General Waldheim, are inclined to think that it is wrong to assume the worst about the events both in Iran and Afghanistan.

If we are patient, Waldheim suggests, and don't see Iran and Afghanistan as critical and decisive problems of world affairs, the chances are that the people in Tehran will finally release the hostages, and see the dangers of a major confrontation between Washington and Moscow in the Middle East.

Waldheim remembers when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia, and the fear then in the West that the Red Army would keep going across neutral Austria or through Hungary into Yugoslavia in order to move to invade Iran, and make their way through Afghanistan and Iran to the oil fields and sea routes along the Gulf.

Almost everything Carter has done since these crises in Iran and Afghanistan has helped him politically in the United States. But good politics in the short run is not necessarily good policy in the long run. He can call for sanctions against

Iran, but Japan is not going along. He calls for a grain embargo, but Argentina says no, and for an embargo on new technology, and other nations support his principle, but reject his policies.

Nobody should be fooled by the short-term proclamations of support for punitive actions by the allies against Iran and the Soviet Union. They may help Carter politically in the primary elections, but in the long run, the allies are clearly going to follow their own economic interests, even if they ignore Carter's appeals for a moral embargo against political aggression in Tehran and Kabul.

©1980, The New York Times

Suffering Little Children

By George F. Will

BOULDER CITY, Nev. — I am aware of, and share, the conviction of many readers that their daily diet of news is unnecessarily dismal because good works are not frequently enough considered newsworthy. That is why I came here to a stony bluff on the Mojave Desert, just over the horizon from the glare of Las Vegas, to St. Jude's Ranch for Children. It is a home — often the first real home — for abused children.

The sufferings that bring children here are — I was about to say — indescribable. Actually, they can be described easily, as case histories do, in a flat narrative, the very concreteness of which somehow magnifies the horror.

I won't describe them because newspapers are wrenching enough these days, and because I feel — I'm not sure why, but I'm sure I'm right — that to retell these children's stories is somehow to compound their hurt by violating their privacy. Suffice it to say that one of the invaluable volunteers assisting St. Jude's is Dr. Joseph Ferreira, a plastic surgeon from California who helps repair physical damage that has been done to the children. An even bigger challenge is repairing the psychological damage done to children like the one who said, "I'm lucky, Father, 'cause my little brother was smeared all over the kitchen wall and he's dead now."

Father Herbert A. Ward is a gray-haired, but otherwise young-looking, 42-year old Episcopalian priest. A fifth generation Mississippian, he left a splendid job as a parish priest and headmaster of a fine school in New Orleans to come here

to manage a struggling little institution named for the patron saint of lost causes. Here, he and a few aides shepherd the children — the youngest is 6 — through adolescence and into the world.

When physical injuries have healed, there often remain broken spirits in children who cringe beneath the gentlest touch. An abused child is apt to have a horrid self-image and no self-confidence. Children are all-too-ready to feel guilt, and often are oppressed by a vague sense that they must somehow have deserved what befell them.

During the most formative years of these children's lives they have been told, verbally and violently, that they are worthless. Father Ward and his three nuns (salary: \$10 a month) tell them otherwise.

Undoing what sick or evil adults have done is urgent, not only so that the children can blossom, but also for the sake of the children's children. Child abuse can be a communicable disease. A battered child is particularly susceptible to becoming a battering parent.

For four years Father Ward was, from his own modest salary, the largest donor to St. Jude's. The ranch still operates on a thin and frayed shoestring, and might not help every year with a big fund-raising bash. The operating budget this year (\$265,000) is much less than a big casino takes in on a weekend.

There are 24 children here now. When a new dormitory is completed, there will be 36. In 14 years, St. Jude's has served 177 children. These are small numbers; the ranch is a small sponge in what is, unfortunately, a sea of problems involving child abuse. But when an institution's task is to administer intensive care to small souls, small is not just

beautiful, it is efficient, even fatal. Asked why he left a region city and a job he enjoyed to here for what was a precarious detour, Father Ward said with a directness that neither nor permits further inquiry, "He was called by the trustees of St. Jude's, and when he saw what was called by a Higher Authority, he said, 'It is, he says, Paul, a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.'"

There is really nothing about this healing enterprise, desert. It is as American as the ranch into the wilderness" used by the first Americans, the pioneers who pushed inland for their purposes, and explained their poses the way Father Ward did.

It is in the U.S. genetic code, tendency for devout people, to find what they are then almost busy to preach. That is why U.S. landscape is flanked with plateaus like St. Jude's, hard business of making the world in the best way, one person at a time.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a chance of being published. Letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference is given to those fully signed, bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

View From Georgia

Carter and Crises: Not Doing Enough

By C.L. Sulzberger

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Georgians have particular concern with the record of their first native son in the White House and don't yet seem convinced President Carter is doing enough in the South Asian crisis.

Despite UN Assembly condemnation of Russia's Afghan invasion and despite growing international sympathy for U.S. hostages in Iran, despite the curb on grain sales to Moscow and other economic measures coordinated with U.S. foreign friends, many people here wonder how the United States first got into this mess. Also, they ask what have all those U.S. warships sent to the Indian Ocean been doing since last autumn.

The big difference is that people in this area wonder whether the national leadership is weak, while people abroad are even more worried whether the nation itself is weak.

On Record

The president has initiated various retaliations since the twin-crises began in Iran but even he is on record as acknowledging it was only recently that he became aware of dangerous realities abroad that were obvious to other capitals.

Despite the success to date of the Camp David accord (touch wood), Carter's diplomatic record has been spotty and official policy has too often been expressed in a babble of disagreement. Iran's situation was misjudged; Afghanistan's ignored. The brilliant Arab journalist, Mohammed Heikal, recently wrote, analyzing U.S. attitudes to the Islamic world, of:

"The failure of the United States to understand the situation. One Gulf ruler told me they are between the fire and the ice, scorched by the strength of Khomeini and frozen by the weakness of Carter."

[These rulers believe] "The Americans would be ready to ditch anyone for the sake of compromise. Their general thinking is that the United States does not really protect anybody, that it has certain interests but not friends and will sacrifice anybody."

Decline

Switzerland's Neue Zuercher Zeitung expressed a widely-held European view that the Russians used "weakness of their opponents and a skillful 'peace' propaganda" in such a way that "Soviet strength is partly a function of Western inanity and degeneration." Of course, the decline started long before Carter became president, but until now he took no action to set it right.

In 1975, U.S. efforts under President Ford to keep a pro-communist Angolan government were indecisive and politically stupid. The Soviet Union introduced Cuban

troops as effective ideological enclaves. Thereafter, Cubans ran other countries for the Khrushchev helping develop Soviet facilities along the Red Sea and Mozambique oil routes.

For too long Washington refused to acknowledge the Soviet stranglehold on military superiority, best, U.S. inferiority can only be erased within five to 10 years. United States silently watched as troops bolster Castro's power at home while his marauding fought Kremlin battles abroad.

At the same time, the administration waited too long to defend sinking dollar, thus encouraging price rises by Arab oil profits and discouraging oil-thirsty Europe and Japanese consumers.

Gold's value boomed, bringing its two main producers, the United States and South Africa, know-how lost its technical edge and foreign markets crashed. A leading U.S. economist commented that the United States had not only "lost its clout in political area but has also lost ability to run an independent economic policy."

Backed Down

Blaming its allies, the United States backed down on the bomb, on production of the bomber, and failed to face almost every Soviet challenge. Moscow continued its whinge detente a little longer, the U.S. might not have been able to persuade NATO to accept new

side agreements on the Soviet nuclear takeover and the U.S. States Carter can restore a mission and self-confidence in United States is questionable, only if these return, reflected in national willpower, can an increasingly flabby free world revive.

The president is concerned justice and human rights. He must oppose those without concerns — above all, oppose who thereby threaten U.S. interests — and do so vigorously start has been made, will still of pressure on the Soviet Union alone are not enough.

Theodore Roosevelt saw the use of speaking softly while carrying a big stick. He knew available superior power — not its active — made for effective diplomacy. Because today's U.S. strength, waned, Moscow speaks in, but in doubletalk. Meanwhile, it plies its increasingly big, neighbors and allies, friendly, versaries alike, in the hope of fishing an unsatisfiable world, while other nations ultra-forget — as Czechoslovakia (1968) or Hungary (1956).

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Obituaries

Cecil Beaton, British Photographer, Designer

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP) — Sir Cecil Beaton, one of Britain's best-known photographers and stage designer, died today at his home in London.

Beaton, an arbiter of taste in the world of celebrated people and a designer, author and perhaps best known as a photographer of British royalty. His photographs for the musical "My Darling Clementine" were also acclaimed.

He was born Jan. 14, 1904, to a family called a "nice, ordinary family." His father was a London timber merchant and he attended Harrow and Cambridge University.

Beaton was primarily a portrait photographer. Some of his studies, that of Sir Winston Churchill, became famous. He photographed Queen Elizabeth, Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Wallis, a later the duchess of Windsor, as well as artists, such as Pablo Picasso and Sir Noel Coward.

Beaton was carried off to many times to Buckingham Palace that the queen gave him a special salute. He was married to Queen Elizabeth in 1933.

According to his published diaries, several times proposed to Greta Garbo. On being rejected, he remained a bachelor. Of his relationship with Garbo, he wrote that she told him in rejection: "You had a difficult life as I had."

Worth Valued \$40 Million and in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP) — A man worth an estimated \$40 million was found at Kennedy International Airport, and narcotics agents are investigating whether airline employees are involved, a spokesman for Drug Enforcement Administration said yesterday.

As Judge, the spokesman said, suitcases containing heroin found abandoned on an airline carousel. He said agents are investigating the possibility of an airline employee who was seen to intercept the suitcases, they reached the terminal, it was something went wrong.

Suitcases apparently arrived from Rome Wednesday afternoon, were turned over to customs who opened them and that each contained blankets with dried hot peppers — usually to cover the scent of a sniffing dog might detect the blankets in each suitcase. The plastic packages had been wrapped in aluminum.

Mr. Judge said, again in an effort to offset the heroin. He said the heroin had a value of \$8.4 million, but he worth about \$40 million for street sale.

PARIS, Jan. 18 (NYT) — Robert Villers, 58, former editor of France-Soir, died yesterday of a heart attack, it was announced today.

Mr. Villers began his journalistic career at Lyon Libre in 1944, and soon after went to the United States, where he represented Agence France-Presse in Washington and New York until 1947. In 1948, he joined France-Soir in Paris, became foreign editor and then editor in 1960. He left the paper in 1972.

Mr. Villers then spent brief periods in the leadership of other Paris papers, but said he did not find the opportunity for objective journalism that he considered a necessary working condition. Subsequently, he worked as a free-lance contributor to Swiss and U.S. newspapers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT) — Gen. Kenneth Reed Dyke, 81, a former advertising executive who as a brigadier general on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur headed efforts to free Japanese society from military authoritarianism, died yesterday.

Gen. Dyke was appointed by Gen. MacArthur in 1945 to revise the postwar Japanese education system that had been used to glorify Japanese militarism. Gen. Dyke challenged everything. He said that Shintoism, the Japanese state religion, had too long been used as a tool for militarism and called for a closer examination of its teachings. He ordered the collection of all Japanese textbooks so they could be reduced to pulp that would be used to make new books from which militaristic ideas were eliminated.

"I see no reason why the Japanese should not have pro-Japanese histories," Gen. Dyke said, "as long as Japanese scholars put the early history where it belongs — under the category of folklore — and as long as they do not indulge in misstatements of fact, they will be allowed to write Japanese history."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18 (NYT) — Col. Eberhard P. Deutsch, 82, who was an authority on international law, died yesterday at his home.

Col. Deutsch received wide recognition for his work in helping to recreate Austria as an independent nation after World War II. In 1945-46, Col. Deutsch was principal legal adviser to Gen. Mark Clark in the military administration of Austria and helped prepare the Austrian State Treaty. In 1967, he was presented Austria's Gold Badge of Merit.

In the 1930s, as a lawyer he was active in the effort to lead the Supreme Court to invalidate a tax on newspaper advertising that had been enacted by the legislature at the direction of Sen. Huey Long.



NATIONAL TREASURE — Bangkok's Golden Buddha, 700 years old, is 55 tons of 18-carat gold. Found encased in concrete in 1955, it is among Thailand's holiest shrines.

Poll Finds Third of Blacks Back Carter Performance

By Sheila Ruck

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT) — More blacks in the United States favor President Carter's overall performance in office than oppose it, according to the results of a national poll of blacks.

But the narrow margin of support from one-third of those surveyed was accompanied by widespread criticism of the job he is doing to help blacks, suggesting that those surveyed believe he has failed to fulfill his promises to blacks after they supported him overwhelmingly in 1976.

The survey, sponsored by Data Black, the first major U.S. black commercial polling organization, indicated that one out of three black Americans supported the president's performance on the job.

Of the respondents, 24 percent gave the president a negative rating and 38 percent were neutral. But, at a time when Mr. Carter is attempting to reconstruct his 1976 sweep of more than 90 percent of the black vote, 23 percent said they favored his efforts on behalf of black Americans. Forty-four percent disapproved.

Data Black was established by Dr. Kenneth Clark, a psychologist, and Percy Sutton, former borough president of Manhattan.

Their first survey, conducted by telephone by the New York-based

firm of Dresner, Morris & Tortorello Research, produced these other findings:

• Discrimination remains a widespread problem for black Americans, who view affirmative action programs negatively.

• More than one-third of the blacks interviewed cited discrimination as among the two or three most important problems facing them.

• Although there have been problems between Jews and blacks, blacks show more favorable attitudes toward Jews than toward most other ethnic groups.

• Attitudes toward Jews do not translate into sympathy for Israel. More blacks believe that the United States should recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization than blacks who do not believe it should, and those who are for recognition of the PLO say that Israel should agree to a Palestinian homeland.

The poll of 1,146 black adults, taken from Nov. 23, 1979, to Jan. 2, suggested that the attempts of the United States to end racial discrimination had been less than successful. Forty-seven percent said that programs aimed at ending employment bias had resulted in blacks being treated more unfairly than whites, and 55 percent said that the programs had resulted in no real changes in hiring policies.

China Denies Citizens Wall-Poster Rights

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Jan. 18 (NYT) — Deng Xiaoping, the senior deputy premier, said in a major speech Wednesday that the clause in China's constitution guaranteeing a citizen's right to put up wall posters would be eliminated at the next session of the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature.

A Chinese present at the address, made to 30,000 Communist Party officials in the Great Hall of the People, said Mr. Deng asserted that the freedom had been abused by individualists like Wei Jingsheng, the dissident who in October was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Mr. Deng said that although some people believed the party had wavered during the last year on how much freedom of expression it would tolerate, its policy had actually remained constant. Firm measures would be used to deal with people like Mr. Wei, he warned.

In the speech, which focused on tasks for 1980, Mr. Deng said that Liu Shaoqi, the former head of state toppled in the Cultural Revolution as Mao's chief opponent, would be posthumously rehabilitated, according to a Chinese listener.

Foreign Policy

Mr. Deng said that China's major foreign policy objective would be opposition to what he called Soviet hegemonism. In addition to fighting what he considered the Moscow attempt at dominance, he said China would strive for reunification with Taiwan. He said that should be achieved by modernizing China's economy to make the prospect of reunification more attractive for the people on Taiwan.

Mr. Deng reportedly said that action must be taken to approve and cut back on the 18 million party and government cadres, or functionaries. China distinguishes cadres from simple party members, of whom there are about 36 million. Mr. Deng charged that many cadres were too old or lacked technical competence.

He said that while in the past a decision could be reached with a

6 Indians Killed In New Violence In State of Assam

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — At least six persons were killed, including five when police opened fire, in a fresh outbreak of violence in India's northeastern state of Assam today, the news agency Press Trust of India reported.

Assam has been the scene of widespread agitation for several weeks by organizations that have demanded the striking of foreign nationals from voting lists and have demanded their deportation as well.

The report said police opened fire after tear gas and baton charges failed to disperse a crowd of about 5,000 outside the Oil India Co. office at Dulianga. Earlier, the office's technical manager was killed by demonstrators who had dragged him out of his car.

The report said an indefinite curfew had been imposed in the area.

quick phone call, the bureaucracy now had swelled to such a point that the same problem would take half a year to resolve.

Moreover, Mr. Deng contended, too few officials obey orders. As an example, he said that after local authorities had been empowered to reintroduce bonuses, last year they

awarded the equivalent of \$3.5 billion more than they were supposed to, contributing to a big budget deficit.

Deng's Son to U.S.

PEKING, Jan. 18 (NYT) — A son of Mr. Deng is scheduled to leave for the United States next

Seoul Senses Urgency for Talks

S. Korea Signals Interest In North's Unification Bid

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (WP) — South Korea today responded positively to the latest unification overture from North Korea, and the two countries are closer to serious negotiations than at any time in the last eight years.

South Korean sources sense that the North, for reasons that are obscure, suddenly is interested in serious talks on reunification. Previous talks were stalemated; the latest was last winter.

In promising a positive response in Seoul today, President Chun Doo-hwan emphasized that the North was now using Seoul's language in that the North has offered to hold talks between authorities of both governments, abandoning its insistence on arranging meetings only between private groups and political parties.

There is one hesitancy in Seoul. Officials there believe that the North may be acting generously now only because it perceives a South weakened by President Park Chung Hee's assassination on Oct. 26 and by instability in the military. The North's initiative began almost as soon as Park was buried, with an offer to establish a joint sports team for the Moscow Olympics. That was followed with an offer to revive the Seoul-Pyongyang telephone hotline.

What puzzles analysts in Seoul is the evident haste of the North's maneuvering on talks. Last Saturday, after the North declared it wanted to send unification proposals to Seoul, the South at first demurred, demanding to know to whom the messages were directed. Almost immediately, the North responded with a clarification and the letters were delivered at Panmunjom, in the demilitarized zone, according to an account given by South Korean officials.

From that and other details, the South detects a sense of urgency in the North's Communist government of Kim Il Sung. The letters proposing talks also expressed a kind of emergency situation. One of them said: "... We now find ourselves at a crucial juncture where the very complicated situation around our country is sounding time and again an alarm bell urging us to reject the outside forces and pave the way for reunification without delay."

South Korean officials speculate that something in the international arena that is threatening to the North lies behind the use of language about alarm bells and the like. A source in Seoul speculated

that the Soviet Union's toppling of a Communist regime in Afghanistan may have alarmed Pyongyang. The North has been nominally allied with both Communist giants, the Soviet Union and China, although it has tilted closer to China in the last 18 months.

U.S. officials have long thought that the North wanted to escape its isolation and dependency. China is believed to have encouraged that government away from Russia and to have endorsed the idea of trying to settle things with the South. Peking quickly backed the North's latest offer last weekend, which was made when U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown was visiting China to promote military cooperation. The Korean issue was discussed between Mr. Brown and the Chinese, officials have said, but no details of those talks have been made public.

The first meeting between North and South is likely to be between South Korean Premier Shin Hyon-hwak and his northern counterpart, Li Jong Ok, who issued the invitation. The North said they could meet at Pyongyang, Seoul, Panmunjom or a third country.

Moreover, the North's proposal held out the possibility of an early meeting between heads of state, which would mean Mr. Choi representing the South and Mr. Kim the North. The North's offer mentioned a desire to "bring to maturity talks between the high-level authorities."

The North has not totally abandoned its hope of having separate talks between private groups from both countries in what it calls a "comprehensive political consultative conference." But this time, the letters made clear, the central issue is talks between government officials.

18,000 Deportations Reported by Kuwait

KUWAIT, Jan. 18 (UPI) — Kuwaiti authorities have deported about 18,000 foreigners over the last three months for violating the country's residence and labor laws, public security chief Brig. Mohammed al-Hamad said in an interview published yesterday.

He did not specify their nationalities but said that there were no political or security reasons behind the deportations. Brig. al-Hamad said one consideration was the rising crime rate in the country. Kuwait has a large Iranian, Pakistani and Indian labor force.

week to enroll as a graduate student at the University of Rochester (N.Y.), according to a source close to the family.

Deng Chifang, said to be in his 30s, is a physicist at Peking University and reportedly is a specialist in the study of small particles. His father has taken a special interest in improving national capabilities in science and technology.

A U.S. official said the embassy recalled granting a visa to a man named Deng but had not been aware of his family connection. The close family source said Deng Chifang had not mentioned his father's name to avoid publicity and any implication that he had received a visa through influence.

Privileges enjoyed by Communist Party officials in housing, food, employment and foreign travel have become a major issue in recent months. A Harvard professor who visited Peking was surprised to be asked by several leaders to help in the admissions of their children.

It is estimated that 1,000 scientists, exchange scholars and students have gone to the United States during the last year, about half of them being sponsored by relatives there and the others getting government stipends.

In a related development, the official news agency said that some Chinese students in the United States are enjoying academic success.

Zhou Ningli, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, received the highest mark in a chemistry examination in a class of 250 students, the agency said, quoting Chancellor Irving Shain. At Columbia University, Chinese students took four of the top five places in a course on electrodynamics, the report said.

Chad Detains 5 As Alleged Spies For Washington

NDJAMENA, Chad, Jan. 18 (AP) — Five alleged CIA agents have been arrested by forces loyal to Defense Minister Hissene Habre, his organization announced here today.

The five men were a U.S. citizen, two Egyptians and two French citizens. They were detained inside the frontier between Chad and Sudan and were being questioned in Ndjamena by military police. Mr. Habre's army of the North command said.

A statement identified the Americans as Ernest Williams and said that he "claimed to be a doctor and an official of the Organization of African Unity."

Earlier this week, there were reports that some 50 persons were killed in fighting as Mr. Habre's army widened its sphere of control near Sudan at the expense of the "Volunteer Army" loyal to Adoum Dana, the minister of public works.

Mr. Habre, a former guerrilla leader from northern Chad who later became premier, controls one of several rival armies who are supposed to be observing a ceasefire while a transitional, coalition government headed by Goukouni Oueddei tries to unify the country.

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Year of Danger, Restrictions Challenged the World's Press

By Paul Chutkow

PARIS (AP)—Political upheavals in Nicaragua, Iran and Afghanistan generated heavy-handed attempts to intimidate journalists and control the news in 1979, while many other governments around the world relied on more indirect forms of censorship, an Associated Press annual survey has shown.

Western concepts of press freedom also came under increased challenge from some Third World and Socialist nations at the United Nations and especially at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) in Paris.

In the United States, the Supreme Court issued four decisions that news organizations felt eroded their constitutional rights. One decision led in the press being barred from several pretrial hearings and trials. Three other decisions significantly altered U.S. libel laws and the legal rights of a public figure regarding the press.

Among the few positive spots, China allowed the Associated Press and United Press International to open offices in Peking for the first time since 1949. China also let in a few U.S. newspapers and news magazines. But Peking-based correspondents have little access to anyone but official sources.

As in 1978, many governments continued to censor dispatches under loosely defined national-security guidelines. Dozens more tried to influence reporting and news dissemination through policies of self-censorship, limiting journalists' movements and access to the political opposition, neutralizing sources and intimidating individual journalists.

Scores of journalists were harassed, expelled, at least 30 arrested, 25 were known jailed and at least 17 died in violence, according in the London-based rights group Amnesty International and the International Press Institute.

The most visible and chilling incident was filmed during the Sandinista-led revolution in Nicaragua. A loyalist National Guardsman stopped ABC television correspondent William Stewart of the United States at a checkpoint, made him get down on his hands and knees and then shot at point-blank range and killed him.

In Iran, the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini expelled 23 foreign correspondents. The Associated Press bureau was shut for two months.

After militants backed by Ayatollah Khomeini took hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the regime relaxed its foreign-press stance, allowing in hundreds of reporters to report and televise the near-daily anti-American demonstrations. Since then, Iran has ordered all U.S. correspondents out of the country.

After thousands of Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan, authorities in Kabul at first turned away Western correspondents at the airport; they later allowed reporters to return, but communications were spotty, and censorship of dispatches was threatened. Access was severely restricted in Kabul. Then, Thursday, authorities ordered all U.S. newsmen out of the country, accusing them of biased reporting. Soviet and Eastern European newsmen, however, were allowed relatively open access.

Correspondents also had problems in neighboring Pakistan. When the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review reported unrest in Baluchistan province, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's government charged the magazine's correspondent, Salam Ali, with inciting domestic unrest. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to a year at hard labor.

Pakistan also made "an offense, punishable by five years' imprisonment or fine, the publication of any defamatory material, even if it is true, and in the public interest."

In Turkey, political terrorists assassinated Abdi Ipekci, the country's most respected editor-in-chief of the daily Milliyet. The news editor and a columnist for the rightist daily Hergun were jailed for articles that the government found unpalatable.

Several countries, with Communist support, used the UN to press their campaign for what they called a new, world information order, to replace what they claim is the West's colonialist domination of international news.

This campaign was focused on Unesco and, more specifically, on a 16-member commission that the UN agency created to study global communications and international news distribution. Headed by Sean MacBride of Ireland, winner of both the Nobel and Lenin peace prizes, the commission concluded its two-year study in November. Its final report is to be issued this spring.

The document is expected to make a strong statement against domestic and international censorship and to urge that journalists have access to all shades of political thought, including dissenting sources.

Here is a region-by-region look at how censorship was applied elsewhere in 1979:

Soviet Union, Eastern Europe:

In the Soviet Union, tight censorship remained on newspapers, magazines and broadcast media, which are officially described as ideological tools of the state and Communist Party. Foreign correspondents continued to face hindrances in reporting but the number of incidents of official harassment declined from 1978. Robin Knight of U.S. News and World Report said he was dragged while on a trip to Soviet Central Asia and that his wife was molested.

Soviet officials also threatened to cut short the stay of David Satter of the London Financial Times, and a Soviet newspaper accused Kevin Klose of the Washington Post of having close contacts with U.S. intelligence services.

Eastern Europe also kept the controls on the press and there was no sign of any loosening, with Poland's internal censorship surviving the visit of Pope John Paul II.

Western Europe:

Though the press is generally free, there were some problems.

In France, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government was embarrassed by disclosures in the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné and its publication of the president's confidential tax returns. Two Canard editors were later charged with receiving stolen documents.

In Spain, several Basque editors were arrested and held for a few days for what was called apologies for terrorism. Two editions of the leading Basque newspaper El Alcazar were seized for attacking state security and the king.

Britain's Conservative government touched off press opposition with its introduction of a

bill to change the Official Secrets Act to allow unspecified responsible authorities to classify documents and establish fines and jail terms of up to two years for disclosing classified material. The bill was later withdrawn.

In Italy, police seized 40 of the first 50 issues of the Rome-based radical weekly Il Male — which means "evil" — for brutally spoofing popes and politicians.

In Switzerland, Swiss importers canceled all advertisements in Zurich's daily Tages-Anzeiger to protest what they felt was its anti-automobile editorial policy. The boycott has continued, costing the paper an estimated \$315,000.

Middle East:

In Israel, the news media, domestic and international, was censored on dispatches on security matters, immigration, oil and the armed forces. Some form of censorship remains in all the Arab nations of the Middle East, although Kuwait maintained a fairly lively press and in Lebanon censorship was rarely enforced.

In Beirut, West German reporter Robert Pfeiffer was shot and killed last May. He was working on a book about Wadie Haddad, the mastermind of the Palestinian hijackings of the early 1970s.

Saudi Arabia barred foreign newsmen from traveling to Mecca during the two-week siege of

press laws covering dispatches on police and prison matters, inquests, all information regarding the nation's oil, and defense and atomic energy matters.

A white journalist was sentenced in six months in jail under the Official Secrets and Defense Act for writing an book, as yet unpublished, about South African involvement in the Rhodesian war. Another white journalist faced a jail term for refusing to reveal information and his sources to a court.

At least one black journalist was jailed under the Terrorism Act. Other black newsmen faced various forms of harassment, and they do not receive press cards. Foreign correspondents had to get permits to visit black areas.

Most African governments rigidly control the newspapers, radio and television. Uganda, Ethiopia, Angola, Nigeria, Guinea, the Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Zambia and Zaire all limit or bar foreign newsmen. In Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South-West Africa, the press is somewhat less controlled.

Kenya, with a relatively free press, remained the preferred base for journalists in East Africa.

Latin America:

In Argentina, terror and threats against journalists diminished. Newsmen found their voices after the military eased six years of national security laws and censorship. But publisher Jacobo Timerman was stripped of his citizenship and expelled after 29 months' imprisonment without charge.

Nicaragua's new leaders ordered the media to serve the aims and ideals of the revolution. In Cuba, a number of newspapermen were released from prison and allowed to leave the country, but at least six other prominent journalists remained jailed.

Censorship continued in military-ruled Uruguay. Chile's military junta imposed direct control to self-censorship. Journalists in both Guatemala and Venezuela suffered reprisals. Honduras closed a church-run radio station on charges of subversion. Paraguayan newspapers became increasingly vocal about rising prices and alleged governmental abuses; President Alfredo Stroessner reacted by shutting the Ultima Hora and La Tribuna for 30 days.

In Brazil and Mexico, the press is relatively free, but there were problems. Brazilian federal police barred Gazeta Mercantil, a Sao Paulo-based financial daily, from publishing details of Brazil's nuclear technology treaty with West Germany. The Mexican government maintained its ban on personal criticism of the president.

Asia:

In Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the press was under strict government control, and entry by Western correspondents remained limited.

In the Philippines, there is no longer official censorship, but President Ferdinand Marcos retained indirect financial control over all major media outlets in Manila. His government also decides which papers get favorable legal notices, and two quasi-official councils, in effect, license the media.

In India, newspapers remained largely free and, for the first time, all political parties were allowed campaign broadcast time on the state-controlled radio and television.

South Korea imposed censorship after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee on Oct. 26. But foreign newsmen have been able to file dispatches without hindrance. Photographs must be approved.

Indonesia, as is generally true of the other countries belonging to the Association of South-East Asian Nations, has no rule of prior censorship. But several major dailies were banned briefly in 1979 for what the government claimed were inflammatory stories.

Kings and Queens of England

Great

Henry I
Henry II
Richard I
Edward I
Henry V
Henry VIII
Elizabeth I
Charles II
Victoria
Edward VII

Adequate

Henry III
Edward III
James I
Anne
George I
George II
George III
George IV
William IV
George V
George VI

Disastrous

William II
John
Edward II
Richard II
Henry VI
Edward V
Edward VI
Mary I
Charles I
James II
Edward VIII

Usurpers

William I
Stephen
Henry IV
Edward IV
Richard III
Henry VII
William III



Richard III

Great

Washington
Jackson
Polk
Lincoln
T. Roosevelt
F. Roosevelt

Adequate

Jefferson
Madison
Monroe
W. H. Harrison
Taylor
Pierce
Garfield
Cleveland
B. Harrison
McKinley
Taft
Wilson
Coolidge
Truman
Eisenhower
Kennedy

Disastrous

J. Adams
J. Q. Adams
Van Buren
Buchanan
Grant
Hayes
Harding
Hoover
L. Johnson
Nixon

Chair-warmers

Tyler
Fillmore
A. Johnson
Arthur
Ford



James K. Polk

Presidents of the United States

Table by John Steele Gordon

History's 'Yea' for Monarchy

By John Steele Gordon

NEW YORK (NYT)—Before plunging headlong into another presidential election, perhaps we should stop a minute and consider whether the expensive, time-consuming and divisive process is necessary or even produces results superior to the alternative: hereditary monarchy.

If we were looking for a new automobile, we would certainly compare the possibilities for quality and price and see how they stacked up against one another. There is no reason we can't do the same when shopping for a head of state, and the results are surprising.

Thirty-eight men have been president of the United States (Jimmy Carter is counted the 39th president because Grover Cleveland was both the 22d and 24th), and 41 persons have been sovereigns of Britain since the Norman conquest.

If we exclude from consideration the incumbents, as well as those presidents who inherited the office and were never elected in their own rights (Tyler, Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Arthur and Ford) and those monarchs who gained the crown *other* than by inheritance (William I, Stephen, Henry IV, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII, and William III), then we have, rather neatly I think, 32 heads of state in each category. I also exclude Mary II, of William and Mary, who, although a queen regnant and co-sovereign, took her marching orders from her husband.

Groupings

I have divided each category into three groups: Heads of state who were great, adequate or disastrous with regard to the fortunes of their country, to the institution they temporarily embodied or to themselves — the three principal concerns of someone in supreme power.

The criteria used were, needless to say, arbitrary and subjective. No one would seriously ar-

gue about Henry I or Lincoln, or James II or Herbert Hoover, but most of the rest are subject to respectable dispute.

What, for instance, is Polk doing up there among the presidential scraphim? Well, a third of the nation's territory was acquired in Polk's one term, an area that, if independent, would now be the world's seventh-largest country. The great U.S. West is American because of Polk.

Why is William Henry Harrison, who was president for a month, rated adequate — while Edward V, who reigned hardly longer and ruled not at all, was a disaster? Harrison certainly wasn't a great president, but he was too sick during his month in office to cause any disasters. Therefore, *faute de mieux*, he was adequate. Edward, however, lost his crown and perhaps his life (somebody certainly murdered him) to a usurper. I submit that any monarch, even a child, who suffers such a fate is by definition a disaster. Life, after all, isn't fair.

Early Discos

Or, for that matter, what is Richard I doing up there with his father, Henry II, and the incomparable Elizabeth? I have read reputable scholars who put him there, and I have read reputable scholars who dismiss him as a gadabout who cared not a fig for England, but only for crusading and tournaments — the disreputable of the 12th century. Since the scholars can't agree, I demurely turned to the masses, and it is the settled folk wisdom of the English-speaking peoples that Richard *Coeur de Lion* was a great king.

Why wasn't George III rated a disaster and why wasn't Jefferson great? When George III came to the throne in 1760, Britain was one of the great powers of Europe. When he died in 1820, having lost America once and his mind several times, Britain was the great power of the world. I see no reason why George III shouldn't do what every other politician would under the circumstances: take credit for a rising tide.

As for Jefferson, I think he was great: as a

thinker, architect, writer, inventor and man of all seasons. But he was a mediocre president, best, and earlier, a nearly disastrous governor of Virginia. Jefferson was a certified genius, but that genius was not executive in nature.

In any event, I suspect that after a great deal of scholarly pushing and showing, we would end up with a name here and there shifted from one classification to another, but the number in each would remain about the same, which is the important thing here.

Numbers Game

So, of our presidents, 6 (18.75 percent) were great, 16 (50 percent) were adequate and 1 (3.125 percent) were disastrous. Among British monarchs, 10 (31.25 percent) were great, 11 (34.37 percent) were adequate, 11 (34.37 percent) were mediocre, and 11 (34.37 percent) were disasters — more than three percentages higher than the presidents, to be sure, but still well within the statistical probability of things so small a sample.

Now, if we rate each great at 3, each disaster at -3 and each adequate at 0, monarchy wins a walk: -3 to +12. If we assign each adequate on the grounds that simply avoiding disaster is positive achievement in statecraft, monarchy still wins, 3 to 1.

Having a monarchy, then, clearly means fewer visits to the repair shop and longer intervals between major tune-ups.

Since it is also much cheaper to operate — the beefsteaks, changing guards, royal yachts and castles in Scotland cost less than one of state primary — and turn a pretty tourist profit in the bargain, it should be obvious that monarchy must be the choice of every thoughtful consumer.

John Steele Gordon, who works for a public relations firm in New York, is author of "On Landings," a book about driving.

Questions Raised About Soviet Succession

The Roll Call of Power: Who Made Afghanistan Decision?

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT)—If the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan did nothing else, it discredited the idea that the aged Communist Party leadership under Leonid Brezhnev is paralyzed by inflexibility and indecision. The real question is whether the fact remains that both Brezhnev, 73, and Premier Alexei Kosygin, who will be 76 next month, are ill and aging. Brezhnev is frequently out of public view. Down with a cold for several weeks, he reappeared only a few days ago in Moscow with the leaders of the French Communist Party.

Kosygin has not been seen in public since mid-October and is said to be suffering from a major illness, possibly a heart ailment. Since neither man was in peak form when the decision to send troops into Afghanistan was made last year, serious questions arise. Who was in charge? Who is now in line to take over if Brezhnev and Kosygin leave the scene?

The answer in who the future leaders of the Soviet Union will be is, in one sense, very simple: They are the present leaders, the 12 other voting members of the Communist Party Politburo who rule with Brezhnev and Kosygin.

Many of them are over 70. The real question is who will succeed them. It is unanswerable until a much younger generation of leaders is initiated into the Politburo.

Collectively, all of the present leaders were responsible for the decision to intervene in Afghanistan. A hallmark of the Brezhnev era is that all major decisions are made by consensus.

Analysis here from Eastern and Western Europe agree on a few basic points about the Afghanistan decision. One is that the Afghanistan opus must have been supported by the powerful Soviet military, whose spokesman in the Politburo is the minister of defense, Dmitri Ustinov. Another is that the *eminent grise* of the Politburo since 1964, and the chief ideological skeptic of détente, Mikhail Suslov, also probably supported the decision to intervene.

Brezhnev has often made it clear that his idea of détente never ruled out political and military intervention in support of Marxist regimes in the developing countries of Asia and Africa. So analysts here do not believe that he or his backers necessarily suffered a setback in the Politburo over Afghanistan.

All 14 of the secretive men of the Politburo have poor or limited education in the broad sense. All are imbued with the fear of political and military encirclement by a hostile outside world, a fear dating from childhood and youth

in the terrible years following the Bolshevik revolution. All vividly remember the destruction of World War II. Apart from these factors, no one outside their ranks can know what influences their decisions.

Analyzing the speeches of Brezhnev's potential successors reveals little about their individual views.

What follows is a listing of the 12 colleagues of Brezhnev and Kosygin in the party's highest executive organ, the Politburo, with an assessment of their chances for the succession by diplomats, East European contacts, and scholars.

ANDREI KIRILENKO: The 73-year-old sometime deputy of Brezhnev at Politburo meetings has long been regarded as the logical choice as successor. But his prospects may have eroded as he has grown older.

His speeches have long supported détente. In remarks on the 62d anniversary of the revolution Nov. 6, he said: "Socialist foreign policy was its now, and will remain a policy of peace and brotherhood of nations. Even now imperialism does not miss a single chance to try and strangle national liberation movements by military force, economic blockade, sending mercenaries. This is why the nations of the world show a high degree of vigilance in regard to imperialist intrigues."

He has been associated with Brezhnev for four decades, since both were party chairmen in the Ukraine before World War II. Party secretary in Moscow since 1966, he is in charge of day-to-day relations with party officials in the provinces.

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: The 68-year-old chief of the Central Committee's powerful General Department and full member of Politburo since November, 1978, is said to be the member personally closest to Brezhnev. They have been associated politically since the early 1950s when both served in Soviet Moldavia. He identified himself closely with Brezhnev and the latest U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms treaty in a speech in Frunze last August.

But at the same time, he said: "I cannot but mention the attempts by the forces of reaction and imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of democratic Afghanistan, a country that is our neighbor. These forces seek at any cost to deprive the Afghan people of its revolutionary gains and restore feudal order. We are convinced that the plans of reaction are doomed to failure." Soviet sources say he is Brezhnev's choice for successor.

MIKHAIL SUSLOV: The 77-year-old Cen-



Leonid Brezhnev

tral Committee secretary seems to be the Politburo's chief Communist ideologue. He reminded ideological activists in the Kremlin on Oct. 16 that the 1964 party decision replacing Nikita Khrushchev with Brezhnev "had the effect of strengthening the collectivity of leadership."

He supported détente as "the application of Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence in the practice of international relations," over "the fierce resistance of opponents of peaceful development, including the military-industrial complex of the United States of America." He is rumored to have been critical of propaganda setbacks suffered as a result of human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki pact, with which Brezhnev was closely identified.

YURI ANDROPOV: The 65-year-old head of the KGB, the state security agency, has been a career party functionary, not an intelligence operative. He was ambassador to Hungary until just after the Budapest revolt of 1956 and has a reputation as an intellectual. "Dissidents," he said in a speech two years ago, are "a skillful propaganda invention," designed to make the Soviet social system seem intolerant.

VIKTOR GRISHIN: At 65 he is head of the

Moscow city party organization but not a member of the Central Committee secretariat and therefore apparently handicapped in the succession.

He warned last May against "the propaganda of alien ideas and principles and onslaughts on our country and on the ideas of socialism and communism" during the Moscow Olympics. He is presumed to be a hard-liner and among East Europeans he is rumored to be crowding the others in the succession race.

DMITRI USTINOV: At 71, he holds the honorary military rank of marshal of the Soviet Union, the nation's highest, but is a civilian party functionary, not a professional military man. He spent his life in the Soviet military-industrial complex. At the Red Square parade Nov. 7, he spoke in support of détente and peaceful coexistence, but added: "The interests of security of our homeland, the complicated international situation, demand high vigilance of the Soviet people and require strengthening of the economic and defensive power of the Soviet state."

ANDREI GROMYKO: Foreign minister since 1957 and career diplomat since 1939, he has been an exponent of various Soviet foreign policies since Stalin's days, through cold war and peaceful coexistence, confrontation and détente. The 70-year-old Gromyko is thought to be handicapped because he has never had a political base in the central party apparatus.

This completes the list of immediate front-runners, as outsiders see them now. A few months ago, Kosygin's name would have been listed, too, but his illness seems to remove him as a contender.

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV: Kosygin's first deputy premier, 74, was elevated from associate to voting membership in the Politburo in November. He is believed to be a longstanding political ally of Brezhnev but may have been on the Politburo's top rank too short a time to be considered a successor yet.

ARVID PELSE: Head of the Latvian party, he is eliminated from current speculation because he will be 81 years old next month.

DINMUKHAMED KUNAYEV: The 68-year-old first secretary of the Central Asian party organization of Kazakhstan is presumably excluded because of his non-Slavic ethnic background.

But as Prof. Jerry Hough, an American student of Soviet politics, wrote recently in the U.S. government publication "Problems of Communism," "There is no logical successor for Brezhnev has studiously avoided letting one emerge. Hence, an 'illogical' successor will have

to be chosen — one who by all external appearances has some serious defects in his ability to establish his authority and govern effectively."

Before he retired as ambassador to Moscow in October, Malcolm Toon, the career specialist, speculated, "You will see at a point, fairly soon after Brezhnev's death from the scene, jockeying on the part of other personalities on the Politburo for the mate power position. Who those people will be is awfully hard to guess. The younger people will obviously be in the race."

At the moment there are only two young men with full membership on the Politburo has no women members.

GRIGORY ROMANOV: The young member, Romanov will be 57 on Feb. 7, presumed handicap is that he is party secret in Leningrad, removed from the center of national affairs in Moscow, and holds no post in the party's national secretariat. In addition, he is rumored to have committed several errors that angered the leadership. Toon, met Romanov in Leningrad, described him as a man with "a good many rough edges, not by sophisticated in his knowledge of the side world, and therefore might be a rather cult man in the job."

VLADIMIR SHCHERBITSKY: The year-old first secretary of the Ukrainian party organization is Ukrainian by birth and has a base in the central structure in Moscow. Factors would seem to be severe obstacles to candidacy.

These are all men who, with Brezhnev, share responsibility for the Afghanistan decision. They have also borne responsibility for the policy of détente. The conventional wisdom is that none of these possible successors as head of party would depart radically from any of Brezhnev's policies.

But the conventional wisdom may be wrong. The West's reaction to the intervention in Afghanistan may have fundamentally altered international political context, thus changing the options available to the future leadership.

A few months ago, for example, Toon argued that détente as known in the 1970s is a necessity for the Russians because of their economic growth, now below 3 percent a year and because of the strains on their industry and military resources that simultaneous conflict with China and the West would impose.

Firm predictions about the future in country are brave but purely speculative. One knows what the post-Brezhnev era will bring, or how it will be affected by Afghanistan

streamlining Style at Giscard's Elysee

By Hebe Dorsey

Jan. 18 (HTT) — The question at the Elysee is a very Gallic one: should coffee be served in the salon? Simple it may be, but a lot about French protocol and President Giscard's Elysee style.

The late President Georges Pompidou coffee at the table except at official banquets, serving it at the table is the only way of coping with more people. As Mrs. Pompidou once said, "It's a shame to break up just as everybody is having conversation."

At Giscard, coffee — with chocolates, another — is served in the salon.

According to Humbert des Lyons, who is *chargé de service du protocole de l'Elysee*, the cuisine is under the lean French president. The Pompidou food, with a penchant for rustic dishes and *aux lentilles* (pork with lentils), des Lyons said, who once invited the top chefs to the Elysee gave Paul Bocuse the Legion of Honor for his cuisine, is more a man for *oeuvrer* (to create) than for hours on end. As he is served first, slow it is often hard to keep up with him, "and if you're in a hurry, you're apt to see your salad go away."

Other Changes
Other things have changed at the Elysee Palace, major, others minor. The result is a new and streamlined style.

One striking change is that Giscard and his wife do not live at the Elysee. That has never happened before. The Pompidous often escaped to their home on the Ile Saint-Louis, but it was always on Giscard's first president to have said he would start at the Elysee was not a place for children, of which he has four. So, he and his wife live in their house in the 16th Arrondissement, maintain private quarters at the Elysee for official functions.

President has, according to des Lyons, done a number of things. For instance, he has done away with the New Year ceremonies, "except for the New Year's Eve ceremony, which is still on the 31st," des Lyons said, which adds up to a grand total of 25. The titles, by the way, are also being dropped from the new telephone books coming out next month, but then so are such routine identifications as *monsieur, madame, and mademoiselle*.

But why at the Elysee? "To simplify things," des Lyons said. "Besides, there were just too many phony titles around." A fact that was confirmed by Baron Hubert de Turckheim, general secretary of the Association de la Noblesse Française, who took the whole thing serenely. "Real nobility is that of the heart," the baron said.

Family Life
Giscard has also made quite a few ripples by associating his wife and family to his official life in new ways. Recently, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing was at her husband's side for the New Year ceremonies, a first that prompted *Le Monde* to ask "Is there a new protocol evolution at the Elysee?"

According to des Lyons, "it was a simple gesture from the president to associate his wife to his life." The French press also commented widely on the public homages rendered by Giscard to his wife on French television. "When I want to see French dignity and quality," he said, "all I have to do is look at Anne-Aymone." Very unusual, said *Le Monde*, adding that "French institutions give no official status to presidents' wives." *Le Monde* also noted that Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing, a picture of French elegance, often makes trips in the French provinces, a thing unheard of until this presidency.

Some claim Giscard is impressed by the American example, where presidents carry on their family lives totally in the open. Others say it's pure politics and that the president is really looking for the women's votes.

Other little touches tell a lot about the new style at the Elysee.

Under Charles de Gaulle, people would have died rather than dare cross the pebbled courtyard of the Elysee. Humble pedestrians are supposed to take the long way around on the tight and uncomfortable sidewalks. Today, they walk right across. The president is known for liking to drive his own car while his chauffeur sits at his side. It is not unusual to see officials arriving on bicycles.

Some of Giscard's gestures have backfired. For instance, his idea of opening the Elysee Palace to one and all on July 14, "It drove the security service wild," des Lyons said. Besides, after shaking 9,000 hands, the president had second thoughts. His habit of impromptu dinners with average and supposedly uninformed French couples, often from lower- to middle-class background, has also been slowed down notably. His idea of wanting to walk from the Republic to the Bastille instead of the traditional Champs-Élysées route on the national holiday has also been dropped. And nobody has seen him playing the accordion in a turtleneck sweater lately.

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The first couple at the Elysee Palace.

Around the Galleries

10 Works by 10 Artists — Selected American Trends in Paris Exhibition

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The Art Market

Auctioneers and the Negotiated Sale

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (HTT) — Behind the publicity surrounding auctions of major works of art, another type of transaction has been quietly developing in recent years. The English auction houses who refined the technique hardly advertise it. It is, in essence, the negotiation of the auction system.

The basis for the system is a 1956 law. Heirs confronted with estate duties may part with a work of art by selling it to a museum or directly to the Treasury in lieu of tax. In addition they get a 25-percent tax remittance on the agreed price itself.

Determining that price is clearly a key part of the negotiation between the heirs and the Treasury and this is what originally gave auctioneers the required foothold: Giving valuations is the basis of their trade. With the passage of time however their role has expanded far beyond the appraising stage. They have become negotiators. In this line, Christie's have gone far: Last year's negotiated sales amounted to £2.5 million. Not only that. The works of art sold in this way represent the cream of the market.

The most spectacular case in recent sales is that of a superb panel by Giovanni Bellini, "The Madonna and Child Enthroned," signed and dated 1505. While the sky shows signs of wear, it has not suffered from restoration work. It is a dream piece for any museum. Indeed, in 1967 it was loaned to the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery where it hung until the death of its owner.

In early 1977, the trustees of the estate approached Christie's with a view to selling this and other works. Christie's valued the Bellini at over £1 million, but did not advise an auction. The reasons are easily guessed. In this price bracket the market is narrow. It consists essentially of a few major museums, foundations, possibly one or two investment funds. The painting was worth the price quoted but it was a gamble.

Christie's conclusion, formulated by Christopher Ponter, the director for negotiated sales, was to try a direct sale at £400,000. This would leave substantially more than a £1-million auction price after tax deduction, and would decidedly make it attractive to a museum. The museum to be approached would, of course, be the Birmingham museum, which, in Mr. Ponter's nice English understatement, "had got used to seeing the work in its place."

This too was a gamble given the sum, enormous for a provincial museum. However it took into account the personality of the keeper, Dennis Farr, his enthusiasm for the painting and his energy. Sure enough, the museum set up a working committee, produced a marvelous color brochure that was circulated to prominent businessmen and personalities in the area, staged a clever press campaign, and wheedled the Treasury into promising to match the funds raised for the purchase. The museum won — and so did the seller.

In this case the affair came out into the open because of the fundraising campaign. In most cases it doesn't. There was no fuss over a Rubens from the Baron Hatvany estate, "Jacob and Esau," valued at £180,000.

Rarely in the News

As for objects d'art they rarely get into the news.

In recent months, Christie's has been taking initiatives that point to an increasingly close connection with the museum world. A point is reached where museum acquisitions are partly determined by Christie's decision — to proceed with a negotiated sale. A typical case is the estate of the late Mrs. M.C. Honeyman, which consisted of Scottish paintings and some French Impressionists. Christie's suggested that two of these, both by Alfred Sisley, be negotiated directly, a suggestion promptly agreed to. The Treasury acquired the works without having determined to this day which gallery will be the beneficiary.

Christie's has gone one step further by shunting off objects d'art from a collection scheduled for sale. The Hooper collection of primitive art has been the object of several auctions over the years and more auctions are planned — there will be one this year. Nevertheless, following the interest expressed by two national museums, Christie's suggested to the administrators that three major pieces be negotiated with the Treasury in lieu of tax. A frontlet headpiece carved as a bear carrying a frog on its breast from the Tlingit Indians to British Columbia, valued at £20,000, was thus acquired by the Royal Scottish Museum. A bowl carved as a shark out of a mountain sheep horn from the Haida people (£30,000) and a rare wooden carving from Brazil (£100,000), considered to date from the 16th or 17th century, went to the British Museum. Prices were not

disclosed. The deal became final a few months ago.

Thus a double paradox is achieved. An auction house does not make public the prices at which it negotiates goods privately without competition from other bidders, while public institutions financed by the taxpayer acquire works also paid for by the national community on the hush-hush. This is not to say that the procedure is harmful. It saves essential items for the nation.

Indirect Reward

For auctioneers, the reward is an indirect one. The fee they charge for negotiated sales is never publicized but is known to be much lower than auction commissions. What they get out of it is eventually the appreciation of the vendors and of museums. They are losers in terms of publicity. A "£1 million Bellini" looks a lot better in your press book than "a negotiated £400,000 Bellini" — and gets coverage.

Seen from the market angle, the procedure has a formidable potential. One can envisage in the long term an arbitration between seller and national institutions on most top items, with auction rooms holding the balance.

In so doing they are substituting themselves for dealers who in the past held the role of go-between by buying from estates and reselling months or years later. The cost to the national community is infinitely less, compared with the profit that the dealer takes.

Art Is Called Fraudulent in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — The Museum of Art removed seven sculptures of a 13-piece Frederick Remington exhibit because a visiting art lecturer told museum officials the pieces were frauds, museum director John Bullard reported.

Part of a "very successful" Wild West exhibit, the fake Remingtons were returned to their anonymous owners last month.

Bullard said a guest lecturer was brought to the museum to discuss the exhibit and after the art expert viewed the pieces, he told Bullard that seven were not Remingtons.

